THE SOUTH
CAROLINA GAZETTE.
[VOL. XXXII.] [NUMB. 1668.]
From *Monday* SEPTEMBER 7, to *Monday* SEPTEMBER 14, 1767.

Conclusion of the Act of Confederation of the nobles and citizens of the Great Duchy of Lithuania, of the Greek communion, and of the two Evangelical confessions, done at Sluck, in the year 1767, on the 20th of March, begun in our last.

ALL these facts could not soften the animosities of our fellow-citizens joined to the Roman clergy, whose spirit of persecution, not satisfied with having deprived us of our churches and ministers, at last extended its attacks to the laity. They began with the burgesses in the royal cities, whom they put under restraint, vexed, deprived of their effects, and denied their places in the magistracy, which belonged to them in part, according to the tenor of their privileges, if not altogether; and all this was done because of a difference in religion. By their being deprived of the right of burgesse, their names were erased from the lists of trading companies, which contributes not a little to the desolation of our towns in Lithuania, and to the ruin of all our manufactures. The whole nation sees, knows, bears testimony of it. This contagion of persecution in the end reached us, who are nobles and citizens of the same republic, altho' by right of birth, and by virtue of the fundamental laws, conventions and privileges, granted in our favour, and confirmed by the oaths (which serve as a basis, being made by us and jointly with us) we are admitted to an equality with the Roman Catholic nobility, and consequently have a right in common with them to all the prerogatives, honours, and dignities; although we have never declined our assistance in the public necessities of the country, nor refused submission to imposts and contributions, whenever it pleased the palatines, territories, or districts, to levy them; although, lastly, we have never departed from the fidelity owing to the kings our masters and the republic, and have nothing wherewith to be reproached as to the principles of our faith, honour, and conscience. This, however, has never been able to prevent the indiscreet zeal of the Roman clergy from caballing against us during the whole course of the last century, representing us as a set of men dangerous to the republic, and blackening our characters to the nation, in order to engage it to restrain the rights, privileges, and immunities of our fathers, with a view of reducing us, their children, to the most melancholy situation. Our manifestos, our memorials, our complaints, when laid before the kings our masters and the republic, were neither examined nor accepted. The resolutions of the general diets of the kingdom, made on these occasions, are proofs of it. As a final blow we were thrown into the lowest ignominy, by being deprived of all power of acting, by the secret machinations and unjust cabals in the diets and dietines; we were excluded from the rights of legislation and jurisdiction; and we were deprived of all the offices annexed to the title of nobility, not to that of any christian church whatever. Contrary to the opinion of the most sensible men, violence was done to the laws of the kingdom and treaties with foreign powers, the guaranties of our liberties, in expelling the Dissidents nuncios from the chamber, and for ever shutting the door.

This being done, nothing remained to hinder the nation from making, without our consent and against our inclinations, the most pernicious laws, as were those of 1717, 1733, 1736, forgetting the oath made by their ancestors, which equally obliged them and their successors to do justice, and preserve our liberties. Reduced by this artifice and stratagem to our present unhappy situation, we Dissidents have never ceased to represent the wrongs and injuries that were done us. We have tried every means, that respect to the king and the republic could dictate, to re obtain what was torn from us, and what our ancestors purchased so dearly with their own blood. But unhappily, instead of being listened to, and having regard paid to our complaints and groans, our yoke grew weightier every day, and our calamities were laughed at, so that in the midst of the public prosperity every one rejoiced but those who were born Dissidents. As such we have never been able to obtain justice in any jurisdiction; no injury done to the Dissidents has ever been redressed; no satisfaction has ever been made in the least matter; throughout the country every family is impoverished and reduced to the last extremity. We, however, endured this unhappy situation for half a century, with the hopes of some relief; when all at once, the last diet of convocation, in the year 1764, instead of rendering it more supportable, put the knife to our throat, by taking from us even the shadow of liberty that remained, and putting us on a level with the populace. To recover these rights and liberties, we set every wheel in motion at the last general diet of the kingdom, by our requests to his majesty the king, our most gracious master, a prince full of sentiments of justice and compassion, and to all the states assembled, with the representation of our rights and privileges, and by intreating them to suffer themselves to be affected with our misfortunes. Foreign powers, as guarantees of treaties, and of our liberties, have likewise expostulated, with a view of bettering our unhappy lot. All this, however, has been rejected, and our last hope has vanished like all the others. What is worse, the part, which these same foreign powers seem to take therein, is imputed to us as a crime; we are threatened to be treated as perturbators, and as such to be cited and judged before the tribunals. Thus, without aid, without resource, despised, vilified, and fluctuating between the fear of the utmost evil, and the hope of relief, we manifest our case before God the witness and judge of our innocence, integrity and purity of intention; before his majesty the king, our most gracious master; and before our dear country; declaring that we enter into this union with the single and sole intention of suing for our rights, privileges, prerogatives, equality, and the security of our religion, honour, life, and effects; being ready and resolved to defend them to the last drop of our blood. In virtue of public treaties, we call for the powerful protection of the powers who are guarantees of our rights and liberties; namely of her majesty the empress of all the Russias, and of their majesties the kings of Sweden, Great Britain, Prussia, and Denmark, and implore these monarchs to be willing to protect us agreeable to the tenor of treaties. Moreover, we declare before God, and in the face of the whole universe, on the faith of our conscience and love for our country, that we do not take this step to the detriment of the Roman Catholic religion. On the contrary, we are willing it may be wholly preserved, provided in return our rights be restored to us; neither against his majesty the king, our most gracious master, happily reigning, for the maintenance of whole throne, authority, and high royal rights, we are and ever shall be ready to sacrifice our lives and effects; neither, finally, against our brethren, and fellow-citizens, brought up in the love of justice and equity, whom we wish and pray to join themselves as good patriots to us, but solely against the infractors of the oaths of our ancestors, concerning the rights of liberty and equality, consequently against the perturbators of the public tranquility.

We likewise declare to our fellow citizens and good patriots of the Roman communion, that we are entirely disposed to act in concert with them concerning every thing that regards the security of our common laws, and of the liberty of conscience of every individual. We invite them to join themselves to us, to support our respective and fundamental rights.

Far from hindering the great tribunal of Lithuania, and all the other jurisdictions seigneurial and local, as well as those of the Grods, from having their ordinary courts, we promise to do no prejudice to their authority and security.

And with these views, we have chosen for Marshal of this confederation, his Excellency Monsieur John de Konopnice Grabowski, Major General, and a colonel of his Majesty in the army of Lithuania, having appointed counsellors to assist him.

And that this act of confederation may have more force and authenticity, we have signed it with our own hands.

Done at Sluck, the 20th of March, in the year 1767.

[*Then follow the names of the confederated Dissidents.*]

It would not be difficult to assign the probable reasons, why England since the reign of Elizabeth has never figured so high among the states of Europe, except during the Protectorship of Cromwell, till the latter end of the reign of his late Majesty. But Cromwell has no other praise due to him, than that he caused the nation to be well served, and supported its dignity among the states of Europe; for he subverted the constitution, and put the balance of general power in so strong a point, in favour of France, as has occasioned an immense expence of blood and treasure to this and almost every other state of Europe to diminish it again. William the Third had virtue and abilities to have done great things, but he never was trusted with the power to do them, for jealousy of predilection with regard to his native country: And the great abilities and good disposition of George the first, were alike obstructed by the same motives; so that the nation never did emerge to glory between the two periods which have mentioned, except in the instance of Cromwell, and the Generalship of the Duke of Marlborough, whose colleague in power, Lord Godolphin, was at the same time not so shining a statesman, though perhaps as honest man. Lord Chatham took the lead in conducting the late war, when it was greatly unpropitious, the Government in distraction, the public almost in tumult, and the kingdom under the disgrace of being protected by foreign forces. From this abject condition, he soon established internal union, aroused the national spirit, created high respect for the state, and gave such glory to its arms, as were perhaps, beyond example in the records of this kingdom, or any other state. And hitherto he remains unaccused of any kind of mercenary, rapacious, or illicit practice for the accumulation of wealth. His character, therefore, is, great, his abilities have been strongly manifested: but say his enemies, he has had his errors: to which, without express allowance or denial, it may be answered, he is a man. I say further urge, that he is less qualified for consulting the affairs of peace than of war. On which it may be observed, that, till called upon to manifest them, we were ignorant of the extent of his talents for the latter department: but the same genius, general knowledge, integrity and application, may as well qualify him for both departments, as they did the renowned Duke of Sully. And how far he may acquit himself as a Financier, Negociator, Legislator, constitutional patriot, and a minister skilled in the commercial interests of his country, will remain to be proved by the measures which he takes, and of which, in the gross, no fare judgment can be formed till he retires from public business, or to this world he becomes no more.

SIMPLICIUS.

A BON REPOS; or,

The WAY *to* SLEEP WELL.

THE man that's innocent and good,
Of heart upright, of serious mood;
Who can on vice reflections cast,
And pity human frailties past;
S darely think on future actions,
Devoid of parties, sects and factions;
Sincerity regarding most,
A parte ante, and a parte post;
Can view the sordid without pain,
Plead for the widow without gain;
Succour the orphan, help the maim,
Bestows what he may loose at game;
Aiding the poor, the rich befriending,
Preventing quarrels, discords ending;
Pray'rs for the oppress'd to Heav'n sending,
His own and others morals mending;
Visits the sick, the naked cloaths,
Receives the strange, th' abandon'd loaths;
The pris'ner looses, captive frees,
Comforts the wretch in miseries;
The hungry feeds, th' unlearned teaches,
Of broken hearts repairs the breaches;
All good performs, all ill does shun,
He safely may go down with sun,
His course finish'd, his race is run;
On bended knees forgiveness craves,
For sake of him who helps and saves,
Secure in bed his eyes may close,
Assured of a GOOD REPOSE.

The following old piece is inserted by particular desire.

THAT no man is free from fault, is an indisputable truth; and it has been rightly observ'd, that all the difference between the virtuous and the vicious, consists in this, that one commits fewer crimes than the others, and those, not by intention or habit, but thro' the inseparable proclivity of nature. Every man, *as the remark goes on*, has his genial vices, his constitutional errors; and tho' he may appear a saint in all things else, yet in these he will still be a sinner.

This should teach us to bear with one another's faults, and excuse our mutual and common frailties, where they are merely such. But tho' no body, I think, can be more ready to make allowances for the proclivities of nature, and the genial faults of our species than myself, being, indeed, too sensible of the power of them every day I live, yet there are some faults, I own, that seem to me inexcusable, have no right to any indulgence, and deserve not the least favour, because they are attended with the most pernicious consequences, and can proceed from nothing but a vile composition in the offender, and a perverse love of wickedness. Of this kind is what we generally understand by a *tale-bearer*, than which there is not in my opinion, a more odious and contemptible, and, at the same time a more dangerous creature in human shape.

I do not speak here of the *character* as it is sometimes to be found amongst the less worthy of the other sex, proceeding from a busy gossiping temper, and dealing, for the most part, in trifles that make the persons guilty, proper subjects rather of ridicule than of a serious discourse, which I now intend. My eye, at present, is upon such as are too often to be met with of our own sex, who, tho' they may generally, I believe, be plac'd in the same rank, in point of understanding, and their practice may also arise from the same low and idle way of thinking, yet it happens that they vastly enhance the offence by the opportunities they have of exercising their talent on more important matters, and to, and amongst those higher stations, which must consequently produce much worse, and more direful effects.

As the conversation of friends and acquaintance is one of the most satisfactory pleasures in life, so this pleasure consists chiefly in the freedom of such conversation, and the liberty every one has to speak his mind without any other restraint than *that* of good manners (which in well bred men is indeed none at all) and without the fear that what is said will be carried into other companies, where such discourse would, perhaps, be neither agreeable, or proper. Every man accommodates his speech to the occasion, and suits his talk to the company, & the persons he is speaking to, with an implicit confidence in those that hear him, and a dependance that no bad use will be made of it. This is a fundamental principle, and 'tis therefore a breach of the rules of society, and a violation of the rights of our companions, to bear away what was said under those considerations and blow it into foreign ears, even tho' it were done with truth, which cannot easily be, and experience proves it seldom the case. If this then be an heinous offence, taking it simply; how much more so is it when the *tale* is not fairly told, but the words entirely misrepresented, and the fact falsely related, & work'd up into a high crime! And how much worse is it still, and more unpardonably cruel, when it is told to such as are capable of resenting bitterly the suppos'd behaviour of the person abus'd, and who might at once ruin him, by either withdrawing his favours from, or exerting his interest or power against him! The one is but a kind of petty larceny, or like a *flesh wound*; whereas the other is felony without benefit of clergy, or like *absolute murder*.

This brings to mind what Mr. *Addison* somewhere asserts, and I presume it will hardly be denied by any one, that *every honest man sets as high a value upon a good name as upon life itself; and I cannot*, says he, *but think that those, who privately assault the one, would destroy the other, might they do it with the same secrecy and impunity.* If this then be so, every one that has been guilty of the fact in any notorious instance, and detected in it, ought to be look'd upon as a secret *murderer*, or an assassin in his heart, and must, of course, draw upon himself that abhorrence which so monstrous a crime excites, let him swagger about as he pleases, and boast of his intimacy with his superiors as much as he dares.

There is something so very mean and unworthy in this vice, even where it is not attended with the injurious and fatal consequences I have mention'd, that puts the man who finds in his heart a disposition thereto, and can practice the same (tho' in the *effeminate* and less offensive way) far below the dignity of our nature; it makes him appear, instead of a sociable, rational, and beneficent being, like a sort of inferior animal, that is ever seeking to annoy mankind; and one would almost incline therefore to correct, dispense, and deal with them as we do by such noxious vermin, for our quiet and ease.

The excellent writer above nam'd, quotes an *Italian* author describing a pleasant scene between a cardinal and a wretch of the complexion I am speaking of, who was making his court to the cardinal, by telling the news abroad, and particularly what the world said of himself, who is suppos'd to hear it with great attention, and to be minuting all the particulars that are related. The rascal is introduced, beginning with a low voice, *Such an one, the advocate, whispered to one of his*

friends, within my hearing, that your eminence was a very great poltron; and, after having given his patron time to take it down, adds, that *another call'd him a mercenary rascal in a public converſation.* The cardinal replies, *very well, go on.* The fellow proceeds, and loads him with reports of the ſame nature, till the cardinal riſes in great wrath, calls him an *impudent ſcoundrel*, and kicks him out of the room. —— I cannot affirm that I know any creature of this make, in our little ſpot; but if ſuch an one ſhould ever ſtart up amongſt us, and offer to exert his hopeful abilities with the ſame views, I ſhould not doubt to hear of his being treated in the like manner, and am perſuaded too it would adminiſter the utmoſt ſatisfaction to the reſt of his countrymen.

IT is not a little provoking that theſe hateful animals, if they have any encouragement, are generally exceeding impertinent, and will be often offering their ſervice, and tendering their favours to you. I was formerly accoſted in my travels in *Europe*, by one ſuppoſ'd to be of the denomination, with a deſire that he might introduce me to a celebrated great man, and an aſſurance that very few (qualified with the modeſt phraſe, *tho' he ſaid it*) had better intereſt, or were in more eſteem there, than himſelf; which honour, notwithſtanding, to his mortification and amazement, I choſe to decline, yet did not forget to make my acknowledgments for ſo extraordinary a civility and kindneſs, on ſo ſlight an acquaintance.

BUT as the ſame vices may proceed from different principles, ſo this I am ſpeaking of does probably ſometimes take its riſe from *envy*; and to ſuch therefore I would apply the following ſtory. which I remember to have read in an author of good credit, *One enraging the honour that was done a wreſtler, whoſe ſtatue he ſet up to his memory, went privately, in the night, with deſign to throw it down: But after he had ſpitefully diſfigur'd it in ſeveral parts with a hammer, and was buſy in working its overthrow, the image, in a ſudden, fell upon him, and cruſh'd him to death; as if the ſpirit of him whom it repreſented, had given it this fall, to revenge the malice on his adverſary.*——Let ſuch then, as endeavour to ſully the character another has juſtly acquired, take care, that they be not, at once, cruſhed in the attempt; and whilſt they are uſing diabolical arts to defame their neighbour, in the dark, beware leſt they elucidate their own demerits thereby, and they themſelves become infamous to all the world.

I MIGHT here conclude, but I know not how to do it, without lamenting, heartily lamenting the unhappy ſtate of mankind, that there ſhould be any part of it capable of ſuch averſeneſs to the reſt, as thoſe of the character I have been repreſenting. Nor can I forbear recommending in the moſt earneſt manner, a contrary diſpoſition and practice, with a deteſtation of the other, tho' in the minuteſt degree. Is not the lot of nature hard enough of itſelf? And are not the terms, upon which we muſt take it ſevere enough, without making them ſtill worſe by our own cruelties to, and baſe uſage of one another? Who is there in the beſt ſituation, or under the moſt favourable circumſtances, that does not meet with pains and uneaſineſſes, troubles and diſappointments, loſſes and difficulties enough of all ſorts to grapple with, from natural and neceſſary occurrences, without any of the ills which may be occaſion'd by thoſe ſupernumerary means? How much more amiable then, and generous, is it to endeavour to moderate the miſeries of life, alleviate the cares, and often the ſorrows of it, by our kindneſs and good offices to one another? Let us ſtudy to make it tolerable at leaſt, if we can not make it as agreeable as could be wiſh'd. And to this end, let us, in a word, imitate the example of the firſt family amongſt us, who do not only chearfully give into all proper amuſements of our own chuſing, but are alſo at the expence of the politeſt entertainments for our ſakes, whilſt no opportunity is neglected of promoting the public good, by a conſtant attendance on buſineſs and affairs.

THE *King of Spain's expulſion of the Jeſuits from his dominions, have recalled to mind the prediction of* BRONSWELL, *Archbiſhop of Dublin, in* 1558, *when Loyola, general of the ſociety, and immediate ſucceſſor of St. Ignatius, had formed them into a ſociety.*—"*There has, ſays that prelate, lately riſen up a new fraternity, a new ſociety of men called* Jeſuits, *who ſhall ſeduce many people; they ſhall employ all their talents to deſtroy the truth, and they ſhall be near ſucceeding; they are a generation who aſſume all ſhapes; with pagans, they will be pagans; with Jews, Jews; reformed with the reformed; atheiſts, with atheiſts; wholly to diſcover your views, your deſigns, your inclinations, the bottom of your hearts; to render you, in the end, like the fool who ſaid in his heart,* there is no God. *This ſociety will ſpread over the whole earth; they will be admitted into the councils of princes, who will not be the wiſer for ſo doing; they will bewitch them ſo far, as to oblige them to lay open their hearts to them, to entruſt them with their greateſt ſecrets, even without perceiving it; they ſhall be diſcarded in this ſort for having forſaken the laws of their God, neglected to follow the rules of the goſpel, and ſhut their eyes to the ſins of the people. But, in the end, to make known the righteouſneſs of his law, God ſhall ſpeedily extirpate this ſociety, by the hands of thoſe who protected it moſt, and who ſerved themſelves moſt by it; ſo that theſe men ſhall become odious to all nations, and be in a worſe condition than the Jews. They ſhall no more have any fixed reſidence on earth; and in that time a Jew ſhall find more favour than a Jeſuit.*"

Of the Quantity of Gold and Silver produced in the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies.

OF the plenty of Gold and Silver, which the mines of Mexico afford, great things have been ſaid, and with juſtice; as this, with the other Spaniſh colonies in America, in a manner furniſh the whole world with Silver; and bear a great proportion in Gold to the whole of what the world produces. A late very judicious collector of voyages ſays, that the annual revenues of Mexico can hardly fall ſhort of twenty four millions of our money. He founds this upon a return made by the Biſhops of their tenths, which, without doubt, were not over-rated; and that theſe amounted to one million and a half ſterling; that theſe are about a fourth of the revenues of the clergy; and that the eſtates of the clergy are about the fourth part of the whole revenues of the kingdom, which at this rate amounts to twenty-four millions Engliſh. He takes another method of computing the wealth of this province; which is, by the fifth paid to the King of the gold and ſilver dug out of their mines. This, he obſerves, in the year 1730, amounted to one million of marks in ſilver, each mark equivalent to eight ounces; ſo that if we compute this ſilver at five ſhillings per ounce, then the inhabitants receive from their mines ten millions in money. What a prodigious idea muſt this calculation give us of the late increaſe of the united product of all the American colonies!

The RAKE. *By a lady in* New-England.

——Video meliora proboque,
Deteriora ſequor. HOR.

AN open heart, a generous mind,
But paſſion's ſlave, and wild as wind:
In theory, a judge of right;
Tho' baniſh'd from its practice quite:
So looſe, ſo proſtitute of ſoul,
His nobler wit becomes the tool
Of every importuning fool:
A thouſand virtues miſapply'd;
While reaſon floats on paſſion's tide:
The ruin of the chaſte and fair;
The parent's curſe, the virgin's ſnare:
Whoſe falſe example leads aſtray,
The young, the thoughtleſs, and the gay:
Yet, left alone to cooler thought,
He knows, he ſees, he feels his fault;
He knows his fault, he feels, he views,
Deteſting what he moſt purſues:
His judgment tells him, all his gains
For fleeting joys, are laſting pains:
Reaſon with appetite contending,
Repenting ſtill, and ſtill offending:
Abuſer of the gifts of nature,
A wretched ſelf condemning creature,
He paſſes o'er life's ill-trod ſtage;
And dies, in youth, the prey of age!
The ſcorn, the pity of the wiſe,
Who love, lament him—and deſpiſe!

LONDON, *July* 4.

HIS Majeſty, attended by the duke of Ancaſter & the earl of March, the lords in waiting, went yeſterday to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills:

The bill for granting to his majeſty a certain ſum out of the ſinking fund, and for applying certain ſums therein mentioned for the ſervice of 1767; and for impowering his majeſty to permit the importation of corn or grain, duty free, for a longer time than is permitted by any act of this ſeſſion of parliament.

The bill for taking off the inland duty of one ſhilling per pound on all black and ſinglo tea; and for granting a drawback on the exportation of teas to Ireland and America.

The bill for granting certain duties on foreign linens imported, and for eſtabliſhing a fund to encourage the raiſing hemp and flax.

The bill to reſtrain the governor, council, and aſſembly of New York, from paſſing any act of aſſembly, till proviſion is made for furniſhing his majeſty's troops with neceſſaries required by law.

And to ſome public and private bills.

After which his majeſty made the following moſt gracious ſpeech, to both houſes of parliament.

My lords, and gentlemen,

"The advanced ſeaſon of the year, joined to the conſideration of the inconvenience you all muſt have felt from ſo long an abſence from your ſeveral countries, calls upon me to put an end to the preſent ſeſſion of parliament, which I cannot do without returning you my thanks for your diligent application to the public buſineſs, and the proofs you have given of your affection for me, for my family, and for my government: And although, from the nature and extenſiveneſs of the ſeveral objects under your conſideration, it could not be expected that all the great commercial intereſts ſhould be compleatly adjuſted and regulated in the courſe of this ſeſſion, yet I am perſuaded, that, by the progreſs you have made, a ſolid foundation is laid for ſecuring the moſt conſiderable and eſſential benefits to this nation.

"As no material alteration has happened in the ſtate of foreign affairs ſince your firſt meeting, I have nothing to communicate to you on that ſubject. The fixed objects of all my meaſures are, to preſerve the peace, and, at the ſame time, to aſſert and maintain the honour of my crown, and the juſt rights of my ſubjects."

Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

"I thank you for the neceſſary ſupplies which you have ſo chearfully granted for the public ſervice; and my particular acknowledgments are due to you for the proviſion you have enabled me to make for the more honourable ſupport and maintenance of my family."

My lords, and gentlemen,

"The great attention which you have ſhewn to the particular purpoſe for which I called you ſo early together, and the very wholeſome laws paſſed for relieving my ſubjects from the immediate diſtreſs which the great ſcarcity of corn threatened to bring upon them, give me the moſt ſenſible pleaſure, I rely upon you for the exertion of of your utmoſt endeavours to convince my people, that no care has been wanting to procure for them every relief which has been poſſible; and that their grateful ſenſe of proviſions ſo wiſely made for their preſent happineſs and laſting proſperity cannot be ſo fully expreſſed, as by a ſtrict obſervance of that order and regularity, which are equally neceſſary to the ſecurity of all good government, as well as to their own real welfare."

Then the lord chancellor, by his majeſty's command, prorogued this parliament to monday the 31ſt *of Auguſt next.*

It is ſaid a great prince in the ſouthern parts of Europe, is determined that all who profeſs the order of a Jeſuit for the future, ſhall be caſtrated, and ſent out of his dominions, as perhaps, after that, they may be uſeful in oratorios and concerts in other parts of Europe.

A Nobleman, well known on the turf, is to drive four blind horſes in a phaeton thro' the narroweſt part of the city, from Temple-bar to the tower, in twenty minutes, for a wager of 1000 guineas.

A letter from Madrid, dated June 4, ſays, "the council of Caſtile have iſſued a public ordonnance of the King's, dated the 2nd of May laſt, by which his majeſty enjoins all perſons who teach in the univerſities, colleges, ſeminaries, and communities of this kingdom, to take oath, at entering upon the exerciſe of their employments, that they will teach and cauſe to be obſerved the doctrine contained in the 15th ſeſſion of the council of Conſtance, which condemns the pernicious error of thoſe who propagate the dangerous maxim of regicide & tyrannicide, found in ſo many works, and which his catholic majeſty wiſhes to root out entirely, as deſtructive to the ſtate, and the public tranquility, as well as to the authority of the power lawfully eſtabliſhed."

They write from Breſt that orders had been received at the marine office there, to fit out three frigates of war, to proceed on a ſecret expedition.

They write from Paris, that the court of Verſailles had juſt ſent off ſome important diſpatches to count de Marboeuf, commandant of the French auxilliary troops in Corſica, in which it was ſaid that general had orders to put a ſtop to the further conqueſts of Paoli in that iſland.

They write from Briſtol, that two ſtout ſhips, privateers in the laſt war, are now cutting down to be lengthened ſeveral feet in keel and beam, and to mount thirty carriage guns, for the ſervice of the Corſicans.

CHARLES-TOWN, Sept. 14, 1767.

FRIDAY laſt arrived here his majeſty's Packet-boat the Duncannon, commanded by capt. C. Edwards, in which came paſſenger lieutenant colonel Walſh, of his majeſty's 31ſt regiment; alſo a Cherokee woman, ranſomed from ſome ſouthern Indians, by whom ſhe had been taken priſoner ſome years ago.

On Tueſday laſt the ſcooner Wambaw and cargo, condemned in his majeſty's court of vice-admiralty, as mentioned in our laſt, was ſold, at public vendue, for about twenty-five pounds ſterling.

Saturday laſt died Mr. Balguy Littlewood, merchant.

Yeſterday arrived here capt. Samuel Ball, from London, who among other paſſengers, has brought William Haggat, Eſq; and Mrs. Haggat (late Miſs Walter of this province) Mr. Alexander Wright, a ſon of his excellency the governor of Georgia, Mr. Littlewood, brother to the gentleman whoſe death is mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Rev. Mr. Ellington, for Auguſta, Mr. Kemp and family for St. Auguſtine.

The veſſels that were next to follow capt. *Ball*, are, the ſnow *Kinneal, Alexander Alexander*, to ſail the 5th *July*; the ſhip *Little Carpenter, Richard Maitland*, to ſail the 12th; the ſhip *America, Peter Rainier*, to ſail the 20th; the ſhip *Friendſhip, Samuel Ball*, to ſail the 30th; the ſhip *Nancy, George Jordan*, and ſhip *Beaufain, Daniel Curling*, to ſail the middle of *Auguſt*.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sept.	Arrivals at Charles-Town.	*From*
9th.	Sloop William, William Stone,	Georgia
12th.	His Majeſty's Packet-Boat the Duncannon, Ch. Edwards,	Penſacola
	Scooner Mary, John Doran,	St. Auguſtine
	Scooner Wm. & Sarah, W. Brown,	Providence
13th.	Ship Two Friends, Samuel Ball,	London

Sept.	Sailed	*For*
9th.	Ship Britannia, John Brynan,	New-York
11th.	Sloop William, William Stone,	Philadelphia
12th.	Brigt. Boone, Thomas Gelſton,	Anguilla
	Scooner Induſtry, George Laſield,	Virginia
	Sloop Patience, Milner Tucker,	Providence
13th.	Sloop Dove, George Luther,	Bermuda

Remain windbound, or cleared

	Ship Lloyd, Nicholas Pocock,	Briſtol
	Brigt. Roach, Willis Morgan,	Jamaica
	Sch. Pack pocket, Phlm. Geoghegan,	Maryland
	Scooner Black-River, John Rogers,	Jamaica
	Sloop Henry, Richard Todd,	Jamaica

Great leaden, or may ſail within a week *For*

	Ship John & Elizabeth, A. Corniſh,	Dominica
	Brigt. Hope, Robt. Whitelock,	Briſtol
	Brigt. Savage, John Dickinſon,	Montſerrat
	Scooner Polly, Jeremiah Newton,	Providence

ARRIVALS from this Port.

		At
	Scooner Iſabella, William Mills,	Providence
	Snow Union-Kilwinning, Joſeph Sills,	Cowes
	Ship Ajax, James White,	Poole
	Brigt. Elizabeth, John Dunbar,	Portſmouth
	Ship Brothers, Patrick Boyle,	Liſbon
	Ship Wolfe, John Pearſe,	Poole
	Ship Elizabeth, Alexander Kerr,	Liſbon
	Ship Juno, John Wilkinſon,	Cowes
	Snow Portland, George Higgins,	London
	Brigt. Triſtram, David Shand,	Cowes
	Ship Juſtina, William Lewis,	London
	Brigt. Flora, William Manſon,	Whitby

New Advertiſements.

TO BE SOLD,

On the firſt day of October next, by publick vendue, between 11 and 12 o' clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of Mr. Edward Legge, at Aſhley ferry;

A PLANTATION or tract of land, containing four hundred and fifty-ſix acres, or thereabouts, being part of ſeven hundred and fifty acres, lying and being in St. Andrew's pariſh, Berkley county, on the weſt ſide of Aſhley-river, within a mile of a landing. The remaining part of the ſaid tract is now in the poſſeſſion of John Drayton, Eſq. The aforeſaid tract of 456 acres, buts and bounds to the north-weſt on the late Thomas Drayton, Eſqr's land, and to the ſouth-weſt on Mr's Mary Ladſon's lands, and to the ſouth-eaſt on the land of James Stanyarne, deceaſed, and now in the poſſeſſion of John Drayton, Eſq; and was originally granted unto Alexander Skene, Eſq; and hath ſuch form and marks as are ſpecified in a plat and grant of the ſame. There are about one hundred acres of the ſaid tract that were cleared for rice, corn, &c. but has lain out theſe ſeven years, and is now as new land, the remainder is well ſtocked with oak, hickory and pine timber. The ſaid plantation is well known to be as good land as any upon Aſhley-river, and therefore needs no recommendation. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale. ELIZABETH MILES.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon immediately,

A PLANTATION with a wooden houſe thereon erected, ſituate on Charles Town neck. For further particulars, enquire of

White Outerbridge,
or *George Milliges.*

CHRISTOPHER SIMPSON,

Has juſt imported, in the brigantine Eagle, *captain* Burrows, *from* Liverpool, *the following goods, which will be ſold very cheap, at his ſtore in* Church *and* Tradd-ſtreets.

THREE-fourth, & ſeven-eighth checks, yard-wide Iriſh linens, oſnabrugs, browns rolls and heſſens, printed cottons, cutlery ware, and ſundry other articles fit for the ſeaſon, too tedious to enumerate.——He for the laſt time deſires thoſe indebted to William Cartner, of Aſhley-ferry, to ſettle their reſpective accompts immediately, either by bond or note, otherwiſe they may expect to be ſued without reſerve.

TO BE SOLD, or LETT,

THE Rev. Mr. James Edmond's houſe in Anſonborough; it contains ſix convenient rooms, and a large piazza, with a lodging room and pantry in it, and a commodious cellar under the houſe. It has a good kitchen, chair houſe, and ſtables, and a very large garden behind it.—— The depth of the lot is 318 feet, and facing a ſtreet to the eaſt, may very conveniently be divided into one or two lots, leaving a ſufficient quantity of land to the lot fronting to the ſouthward ſeventy-nine feet wide, and faces the new ſtreet continued from Meeting-ſtreet. Its ſituation is very convenient and pleaſant, and is entirely open to the ſouth and eaſt. Any perſon inclin'd to purchaſe, may treat with JAMES FISHER.

STOLEN, or drifted, from the Scooner Three Friends, about two months ago, a cypreſs canoe ſixteen feet long, and three feet and a half wide, branded in ſeveral places WP: and the firſt of this inſtant September another cypreſs canoe 16 feet long, and four feet wide; her bottom lately payed with turpentine and Spaniſh brown, hath ring bolts in her bow and ſtern, and is branded inſide in two places RH. Whoever takes up and delivers ſaid canoes, or either of them, to me in Charles-Town, ſhall have Two DOLLARS for each, paid by WILLIAM PARKER.

Charles-Town, Sept. 9. 1767.

NOTICE is hereby given, to any perſon or perſons, who are willing to undertake the building the intended EXCHANGE in Charles Town, and to furniſh materials for the ſame, agreeable to a plan thereof, which is to be ſeen in the hands of the ſubſcriber; that they do give in their propoſals, on or before the firſt day of October next, to THO. FARR, jun.

General Poſt-Office, Charles-Town, Sept. 12, 1767.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT his majeſty's packet-boat Duncannon, commanded by captain Charles Edwards, will ſail from hence for Falmouth, on Monday the 5th of October next; and that his majeſty's mails, to go by ſaid packet-boat, will be cloſed at this office on the morning of the ſaid day.

By order of His Majeſty's D. Poſtmaſter General,

PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

WARING & SHEPHEARD

TAKE this method of informing their friends and cuſtomers, that they have entered into co-partneſhip, and as they have joined ſtocks, & will have as compleat and as freſh an aſſortment as any in town, (moſt of which has not been opened beyond three months) & will be much obliged to the cuſtomers of Villepontoux and Waring, for the continuance of their favours to ſaid Waring and Shepheard, as they may depend on being ſerved upon the beſt terms.——They have with other articles, rum, ſalt, brown ſugar, &c.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the SOUTH-CAROLINA SOCIETY, will be held on Tueſday the 6th day of October next, at the houſe of Mr. Eliſha Poinſett, where the members are deſired to attend preciſely at eleven o' clock in the forenoon. SAM. PRIOLEAU, *Clerk.*

DANCING.

PIKE's DANCING SCHOOL, &c. will be opened for the enſuing ſeaſon, on Thurſday the 17th of September inſtant, at the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Lenox, and oppoſite to John Izard's, Eſq; in Church-ſtreet, upon the uſual terms.

The uſe of the SMALL SWORD, taught every morning from five o' clock until nine.——The evening ſchool for inſtructing GROWN GENTLEMEN begins every evening at ſix o' clock, and continues until nine.

Any Gentleman that has loſt a tea ſpoon marked [illegible] L may have it by inquiring at the ſame place, [illegible] D as one of my negroes lately found it on the [illegible]ay.

BOTTLED PORTER,

AND

GOOSEBERRIES

in quart bottles, to be ſold in Broad-ſtreet, by

JAMES Mc CALL.

TO BE SOLD, *At VENDUE,*

On Thurſday the 8th of October next, at the uſual place in Charles Town.

A Lot of land, containing fifty-ſix feet front on Meeting ſtreet, and ſixty-two feet on Guignard's Street, whereon are a very commodious tenements, with five rooms to each; alſo a chair-houſe and ſtable, and other neceſſary out-buildings——Credit to the firſt of February next will be given, paying intereſt from the day of ſale. For further particulars apply, in Broad-ſtreet, to ISAAC MOTTE.

PHILIP TIDYMAN,

JEWELLER & GOLDSMITH,

Hath juſt imported in the Two Friends, *captain* Ball, *a general aſſortment of jewellery, &c. in the genteeleſt taſte, viz.*

COMPLEAT ſetts of garnets, paſte, opal and marcaſite, pearl and coup de pearl, Turky ſtone, aquamarine, mock garnets, &c. dreſs and undreſs combs, diamond, ruby, emerald, ſapphire, topaz, amathiſt, and onyx rings in all fancies; falſe ſtone ditto, bracelets, ornamented hair lockets, hair pins, Indian gold, ſteel, and metal watch chains, curious ſeals and trinkets, garnet and paſte cluſter buttons in gold, furniſh'd Morocco pocket books, etwee caſes, &c.——Swords, couteaus de chaſſe, and foyles, neat mahogany razor caſes, containing beſt London made razors, &c. which, with all other articles relative to the buſineſs may be had on the loweſt terms, at his ſhop in Broad ſtreet, where all kinds of jewellery work is made in the moſt faſhionable manner, and the beſt prices given for old gold, ſilver, jewels, &c. &c.

To be Sold,

At the vendue houſe, on Tueſday the 6th of October next, at 12 o' clock.

TWO very valuable young negro men, (one a good butcher) belonging to the eſtate of Ruth Hartman, deceaſed.—All perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known by the day of ſale to

WILLIAM GIBBES, *Executor.*

ANNE IMER,

Widow of the Rev. Mr. ABRAHAM IMER,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that ſhe has taken a houſe near Capt. William Moultrie's, where ſhe has room for a few lodgers, who may be accommodated with breakfaſt.

Blond laces, &c. clean'd in the neateſt manner,

And a ſtable and chair houſe to let.

A Young, good HOUSE-WENCH, who alſo can waſh, iron and cook, and few a little.

TO BE SOLD,

For no fault, but becauſe the owner has not employ for her. Inquire of the printer.

WANTED on intereſt, from a thouſand to five thouſand pounds currency, for which undeniable ſecurity will be given. Inquire of the printer. *Sept. 12, 1767.*

(By particular DESIRE)

On MONDAY, AUGUST the 31ſt, 1767,

AN EVENING SCHOOL was opened, by the teacher of the YOUTH educated by the SOUTH-CAROLINA SOCIETY, who intends to limit himſelf to a very moderate number, the more effectually to give ſatisfaction: Without boaſting, he thinks himſelf happy in the approbation of many gentlemen and ladies that have employed and recommended him, during five years ſchool-keeping here, and chearfully relies on a continuance of their favourable protection; as they may be aſſured, every endeavour that forty years experience of a regular bred LONDON MERCHANT can dictate, ſhall be faithfully applied to qualify his ſtudents for buſineſs, expeditiouſly and properly.—He thanks his good friends for all favours, and hopes to approve himſelf an uſeful humble ſervant of the public, by opening and enlarging the human underſtanding, and ſtoring the young mind with a compleat ſyſtem of uſeful ſcience.

OSBORNE STRATON.

N. B. My rules, orders, and plan of education, are tabulated and hung up in my academy on the Green, near the weſt end of Broad-Street.

For SALE, ON EASY TERMS,

THirteen hundred acres of land, at Waſſamſaw, in two tracts.—Alſo twelve hundred acres of land in three tracts, ſituate on the Four hole and Williamſon's ſwamp, late the property of Mr. Abraham Dupont, deceaſed, and are exceeding good for corn, rice, and indico, and in a fine range for ſtock. [t. f.] BENJ. VILLEPONTOUX.

RUN away about three months ago, a negro fellow named ISAAC; he is a raw boned black fellow, about five feet ſix inches high, with a large beard; formerly belong'd to the Rev. Mr. Robert Smith, and uſed to live at his plantation in St. Thomas's pariſh, where, it is thought, he is now harboured, as he went away once before, and was taken by a fellow of Mr. Smith's, at his plantation. Five pounds reward will be given to whoever will take up the ſaid fellow, and deliver him to the warden of the workhouſe in Charles-Town. JAMES POSTELL.

INFORMATION has been given me of a black horſe, about 14 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder MS with a diamond above it about [illegible] old, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and both hind legs white. The owner muſt prove his property before

JOSIAH PERRY, *J. P.*

MATTHEW BRICKEL informs me of a dark bay mare, about twelve hands and an half high, four or five years old, branded upon the off ſhoulder thus (M)

Auguſt 15, 1767.

Thomas Grimball of a ſorrel mare, with a bald face, about five years old, about fourteen hands high, branded on the off buttock M C. The owners of ſaid ſtrays muſt prove the property before

LEWIS GOLSAN, *J. P.*

Orangeburgh, Auguſt 29, 1767.

TO BE SOLD in ſmall tracts and on reaſonable terms,

A BARONY of land on the head of Black river in Craven county, the property of Sir William Baker, Nicholas Linwood and Brice Fiſher, Eſqrs. of London. The ſoil of this Barony is very fertile, and well adapted to the culture of rice, corn, indico and hemp The plat may be ſeen in the hands of Mr. James Thomſon, deputy ſurveyor.

And whereas we have received information that ſeveral perſons have committed treſpaſſes on the ſaid Barony, by making ſettlements thereon; Theſe are to give notice to all ſuch perſons either to become purchaſers, or remove from thoſe lands by the firſt day of May next, on pain of being compelled by law.

Alſo to be ſold in ſmall tracts, very reaſonable.

ABOUT twelve thouſand acres of land, on the head of Cambahee river, known by the name of the Salteatcher barony, the property of the Gentlemen abovementioned. The plat of ſaid barony is now in the hands of Mr. Owen Bowen, who has directions to lay it out in tracts; the ſwamp on this barony is allowed to be exceeding fine, and there is a ſufficiency of very good high land on each ſide, proper for corn and indigo, on which commodious ſettlements may be made. Alſo,

A part of the barony in Granville county, known by the name of Jaſper's barony, adjoining the lands of colonel Heyward, and other ſettlements on the Euhaws: This plat is to be ſeen in the hands of Mr. William Maine.—— Credit will be given for the above lands, the purchaſers paying intereſt from the day of ſale, and giving approved ſecurity.

March 12, 1767. t. f.

PAUL TRAPIER, DAVID DEAS, JOHN DEAS, } *Attornies for Sir W. Baker &c.*

TO BE LETT,

A Front pew (No. 3.) in the croſs iſle of St. Michael's church, belonging to the eſtate of Ralph Izard, deceaſed. Enquire of

BENJ. SMITH.

AN honeſt young wench, to be hired out by the quarter or year, under the common rate. Inquire of the printer.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR and BAR IRON,

TO BE SOLD,

By Godfrey & Gadſden,

WHO have a houſe and ſtores on the Bay to lett, well fitted up, and convenient for buſineſs, now occupied by Meſſrs. Guerin and Williamſon, near the Watch-houſe. t. f.

William Gibbes

HAS for ſale, choice old Madeira, Vidonia and Malaga wine in bottles by the dozen, Jamaica and Weſt India rum by the hogſhead or quarter caſk, and good muſcovado ſugar. [6 w.]

William Adams,

WRITING-MASTER:

Next door to Mr. Thomas Legaré, *in* King-ſtreet, *(to which he is removed)*

TAKES this method of acquainting the public, that he has opened a SCHOOL, at his houſe; where children, and youth of both ſexes are taught reading, and writing a variety of the moſt uſeful hands; vulgar and decimal arithmetic, together with merchant accompts, menſuration, gauging, &c. in the moſt conciſe and expeditious manner.—— Agreeable to his former advertiſement in this paper, he teaches to write a legible hand in ſix weeks, at one hour per day. A ſpecimen of a Dutch girl's writing, who was never at any Engliſh ſchool before, whom he has taught to write a legible hand in four weeks; and another about twelve years of age, who has been taught the ſame in twenty-four days, may be ſeen at Mr. Timothy's printing-office, and at his ſchool. He returns thanks to thoſe who already have been pleaſed to employ him: The general utility his plan in teaching will be of to thoſe who are deſirous of gaining a competent knowledge of the uſe of the pen, arithmetic, &c. in a ſhort time, together with his continued aſſiduity, he hopes will recommend him to the favour of the public.—— Mrs. ADAMS, makes childrens gowns, ſlips, and teaches them to ſew, mark, &c. She clear-ſtarches, and waſhes ſilk ſtockings in the beſt manner.

N. B. He will open an evening ſchool the firſt of September.

Advertiſements.

Colleton County, Sept. 6, 1767.

BROUGHT before me to be adverſified by Thomas Smith, a bay riding gelding, 13 hands high, with a ſtar and ſmall ſnip, [illegible] about 5 years old, branded on the mounting ſhoulder thus V in one. The owner muſt apply within ſix months from this date, and prove the property before JOSEPH GLOVER.

J. HARVEY & D. BATY,

Take the liberty of acquainting their friends, that they have to diſpoſe of, at their ſtore in Gadſden's alley, next door to Mr. CROUEN's, *Printer.*

MADERA wine by the pipe, quarter caſk, or dozen.

Old Jamaica rum by the hogſhead, quarter caſk or ſmaller quantity, not leſs than three gallons.

Weſt India rum two years old, by the hogſhead, quarter caſk, or ſmaller quantity, not leſs than three gallons.

Northward rum by the like quantity.

Likewiſe a few dozen of choice CLARET, and a ſmall quantity of very good coffee.

Thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their commands may depend upon being ſerved on the moſt reaſonable terms and on the ſhorteſt notice.

Orders from the country will be punctually complied with. [3 w.]

ABSENTED himſelf from my plantation, on Aſhley-River, on the night of the 22d inſtant, a Dutch ſervant, named MICHAEL HARPS, a young fellow of a ſhort ſtature, ſpeaks very good Engliſh: He took away with him a grey horſe, about 14 hands high, branded on the ſide W F, and had on a blue broad cloth coat and waiſtcoat, the coat lappell'd with gold basket buttons thereon. As he has furniſhed himſelf with a horſe, it is probable he will proceed up to the back ſettlements, where he has ſome relations. TEN pounds reward will be given for apprehending the ſaid Michael Harps and delivering him to me; but if he will return of his own accord to his duty, this offence will be forgiven by

WHITMARSH FULLER.

The Ship *MARTHA.*

Captain GIBSON MANCHESTER.

WILL take a load of lumber, or other goods on freight, to any of the Weſt-India Iſlands, on very eaſy terms. Apply to

THOMAS SHIRLEY.

Who has for ſale, about one hundred and fifty tons of ſhipt and unſhipt LOGWOOD.

Sept. 7, 1767.

A PARCEL of very fine mahogany, juſt arrived from the Bay of Honduras, in the Brigantine Roach, Captain Morgan, landed on Mr. Burn's new wharf, to be ſold by JOHNSTON & SIMPSON.

On Wedneſday the 30th of September,

WILL BE SOLD,

At the ſubſcriber's plantation, at the Horſe-Shoe.

A Parcel of houſhold furniture, and a few horſes, one of which is of the Engliſh breed, belonging to the eſtate of Moſes Lindo. All ſums under fifty pounds to be paid immediately, and all above credit will be given till the firſt of January next with approv'd ſecurity. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make [illegible]mediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands are deſired to make them known to

WHITMARSH FULLER, *Executor.*

TO BE SOLD,

BRABANT's,

A Plantation in St. Thomas's Pariſh, containing 2588 acres; of which 300 Acres are under a good Fence, fit for Rice and Corn; the Pine Land very valuable for Sawing, and making Pitch and Tar.—This plantation will, (if purchaſers chooſe) be divided into two or more tracts. There is a tolerable good Dwelling Houſe on one Part of the Land, and an extraordinary good one, with Kitchen, Barn, Pounding Mill, Corn-Houſe, and all other convenient Out-Houſes, in good Repair on the other.

ALSO, A Tract of Land, containing 300 Acres, bounding on Lands belonging to Captain *Miller*, (late *Mouzon's*) and on Lands belonging to the *Free-School* and Mr. *Johnſton*.

ALSO, A Tract of Land, containing 1100 Acres, in Prince Frederick Pariſh, Craven-County; lying on the South Side of *Peder-River*, Six Miles below *Marr's-Bluff*; butting and bounding upon the ſaid River, and upon *Giffer's-Creek*, and upon Lands of *Peter Bonneau*, and Mr. *Saunders*.—Four Hundred and Fifty Acres are high Swamp; One Hundred and Fifty of which, may be incloſed with 60 Pannels of Fence. This Tract includes *Warbee's-Island*. For further Particulars, enquire in *Charles-Town*, of

[t. f.] ROBERT SMITH.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT containing 1000 acres of land, in the pariſh of Chriſt-Church, ſituate on the north ſide of Great Ogeches river, about 4 miles above the town of Hardwick, & about 15 miles by land from Savannah; it fronts on the river oppoſite to lands of James McKay, Eſq; and Stirling's-Bluff upwards of two miles, and is the beſt kind of river ſwamp, neither ſubject to freſhes or ſalts, and lies between lands of the eſtate of William Butler, deceaſed, James Mc Kay and Francis Harris, Eſq's.—FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, in the pariſh of St. Philip's, ſituate on Stirling's ſwamp, about two miles from the river Great Ogeches, between lands of William Butler, Samuel New, and Sarah Sinkler, bounded ſoutherly at the time of the ſurvey by vacant land: Four hundred acres thereof is fine tupelow and maple ſwamp; the remainder good pine land.—One hundred and ſixty acres of land in the pariſh aforeſaid, on the river Great Ogeches, pleaſantly ſituated about a mile from the town of Hardwick, conſiſting of freſh water marſh, oak and pine land: Alſo a lot No. 117, in ſaid town.—Three hundred and fifty acres of land, in the pariſh of St. Philip's, ſituated on Stirling's ſwamp, about a mile and an half from the river Great Ogeches, bounded ſouthwardly and eaſterly by lands vacant at the time of the ſurvey, northerly by lands of —— Bailey, and weſterly by lands of Samuel New, Eſq. Two hundred acres thereof is fine tupelow and maple ſwamp; the remaintder good pine land. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above tracts, may treat with. INGLIS & HALL.

Savannah Georgia, 20th Dec. 1766.

SALES by Provoſt-Marſhal.

On Thurſday the 17th of September next, will be ſold at public Vendue, at the uſual place in Charles-Town

A PLANTATION or tract of land, containing 400 acres, ſituate in Amelia township, being part of a tract of 2000 acres, granted to Robert Wright; butting north-eaſt on land late the property of William Gamble; ſouth weſt on land granted to ſaid Wright, and ſouth eaſt and north weſt on land vacant at the time of the ſurvey; lately belonging to the eſtate of James McGowen, and ſold under execution, by ROGER PINCKNEY, *P. M.*

LIKEWISE:

A PLANTATION or tract of land, containing one hundred and fifty acres in Granville county, bounded to the north and weſt on Savannah river, and the other ſides on vacant land.——Alſo a tract of forty-five acres, in the township of New-Windſor, bounding to the north eaſt on Philip William Smid, and all other ſides on Savannah river, late the property of Richard Hubbard, and ſold under execution, by ROGER PINCKNEY, *P. M.*

On Tueſday the 22d of September inſtant will be ſold at public vendue, at the uſual place in Charles-Town,

A VALUABLE MARE: Late the property of Robert Graham, and ſold under attachment by virtue of an order of court, by

September 1, 1767. ROGER PINCKNEY, *P. M.*

In the Commons House of Assembly, the 20th Day of April, 1767.

ORDERED,

THAT public notice be given, That by an act passed the 18th instant, intitled, *an act for the more frequent holding of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Assize and General Goal Delivery; and to appoint and establish a new list of jurymen*; and to authorize and impower the assistant judges to take recognizations of dower from feme-coverts IT IS AMONG OTHER THINGS ENACTED, That from, and immediately after the passing of this act, instead of the times heretofore appointed for the holding the said court of general sessions, (to wit) the third Wednesday in March, and the third Wednesday in October; the said court of general sessions of the peace, oyer and terminer, assize, and general goal delivery, shall always hereafter be holden and sit three times in every twelve months, (that is to say) on the *third Monday* in OCTOBER on the *third Monday* in JANUARY, and on the *third Monday* in APRIL; and shall adjourn *de Die in Diem*, until all trials and other business that is to be dispatched and transacted by juries, shall be finished; & then the said court may adjourn to any further days or times for giving judgment, awarding, executing or doing any other lawful and necessary business, belonging to the said court, about which the attendance of juries is not required by law; any law, statute, usage or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding. And that all process, warrants, orders, recognizances, and other matters and things, now depending in the court of general sessions; and all proceedings thereupon had, which before the passing of this act stood adjourned over, continued, or were returnable at the court of general sessions, heretofore appointed to be holden on the third Wednesday in October next, shall be continued, proceeded upon, heard, tried, judged and determined, at the next court of general sessions, hereby appointed to be held the *third Monday* in OCTOBER next; and the said court is hereby authorized, and impowered to proceed thereupon, and to make such orders relating thereto as the said court might or could do, if it was to be held the said third Wednesday in October next, and this act had never been passed: any law, usage, or custom, to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

By order of the house,
THOMAS FARR, jun. Clerk.

On Tuesday the 15th September next, at 12 o' clock at noon,

WILL BE SOLD *at public Auction,*
At the usual place in Charles Town,

A COMMODIOUS tenement, well situated for trade, in Tradd-Street, with seven good rooms, a kitchen, wash house, store room, and other conveniences, suitable for a family. The lot contains 45 feet 8 inches in front, and 61½ feet in depth, with an addition of back land, measuring 16 feet deep from north to south, and 50 feet long from east to west; the kitchen, &c. stands on part of the back land, which makes the yard large and commodious. The said house formerly belonged to Mr. Moses Aufabert, and is to be sold by order of Mr. Philip Audebert, residing in Antigua, who is the present proprietor.——The titles may be seen in the hands of William Burrows, Esq; any time before the sale.

To sett to FREIGHT
For any of the
West India-Islands,
The sloop HOPE,
DANIEL MACOY,
Master.

FOR freight or passage, apply to said master, at Mr. Tuke's tavern on the Bay.

RUN away from my cowpenn (and took with him a horse) a short well set negro fellow, named BEN: He is of a yellowish or musquito order, very hairy about the legs, and has a down look; is very sensible, and was once the property of Hugh Bryan; he is supposed to have been enticed away to the Creek nation, by one Henry Snap; tho' it's not improbable that he may endeavour to go to North-Carolina, or East Florida, being well acquainted with most parts of the back country, or may attempt to pass for a free man——The horse he took away is branded X, or CE, is the brand of Charles Elliott, Esq; who bred him——Whoever will apprehend, and deliver the said fellow to Jacob Kittles, at Hardy Polcatch, on Savannah river, or to the warden of the work house, shall receive a reward of FIFTY POUNDS currency, from

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

24th July 1757.

SAMUEL PERONNEAU,
Has just imported in the brig. Prince of Wales, *Thomas Mason, master, from* Philadelphia,

LEWIS's best super fine flour, water and milk bread.——He has also to dispose of, by the pipe, hogshead, and quarter cask, best London Madera, New-York and Jamaica wines; also by the dozen of each quality.——He once more requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, &c. to discharge the same immediately, otherwise they may expect to find them in the hands of an attorney; this being positively the last notice.

THERE is a vacancy for schooling one CHILD by the South Carolina Society.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, *Clerk.*

WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Takes this method of informing the PUBLIC, That he has opened

A SCHOOL,

In UNION-STREET-CONTINUED,
Agreeable to the plan lately advertised by him in this paper.

To be hired,

By the month, quarter, or year,
A Young negro wench, who is a very good washer, and understands plain needle work. Enquire of

THOMAS CORBETT.

A few Hogsheads of
JAMAICA RUM,
And some of
MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
To be sold reasonable, by

WILLIAM HINCKLEY.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Pursuant to an order of the Honourable the Court of Chancery in this province;

WILL BE SOLD,

Before the subscriber at his house in Tradd street, on Tuesday the 29th day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon, upon the terms and conditions to be then and there declared;

ALL that piece or part of a town lot of land on the south side and upper end of of Broad street, lately belonging to the estate of James St. John, deceased, containing in front at least 36 feet, butting and bounding to the westward on another part of the said lot lately purchased by Mr. William Logan, and on all other sides on land belonging to the Honourable Othniel Beale, Esq; A plat of the said land may be seen in the hands of

WILLIAM BURROWS,
Aug. 31, 1767. Master in Chancery.

DAVID HENDERSON,
PERUKE MAKER and HAIR-CUTTER,

TAKES this method of acquainting his friends and customers, that he is removed from the Bay into Broad-street, next door to Mr. Gottier's, silversmith, where he intends to carry on his business in all its branches, with the utmost diligence. He returns his hearty thanks to all who have already employ'd him, and hopes for the continuance of their favours.

His house being very convenient for lodgers and boarders, would be glad to take in six, who may depend on having good accommodations, or he will let a room or two furnish'd or unfurnished.

WANTED, a house keeper who can be well recommended. Enquire of the printer.

On Wednesday the 23d of September,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the plantation on Ashley river, where the subscriber now lives,

A Stock of tame black cattle, some excellent breeding mares of English blood (one with a young colt by Brutus) a good riding horse, and a fine young stallion thoroughbred, running 5 years old, together with a small stock of sheep.

At the same time will be disposed of, a few articles of household furniture, belonging to the estate of Thomas Drayton, Esq; deceased. Any person inclinable to lease the said plantation for a term of years, may apply for particulars to

WILLIAM DRAYTON.

To be Sold,

A Genteel Phaeton. Apply to
George Ancrum, & Co.

ALL persons whatever that are any ways indebted to the estate of BENJ. BACKHOUS, deceased, are required to pay or settle their several bonds, notes, and accompts, on or before the first day of December next, and those to whom the estate is indebted, are requested to deliver in by that time, an accompt of their respective demands.

The subscriber continues to carry on the business both in town and Up-the-Path, where she will be obliged for the continuance of the favours of her friends and customers, to whom she now takes this publick method of returning thanks for their former kindness.

KATHARINE BACKHOUS. *Admrx.*

TO BE SOLD, at public vendue,
In George-Town, on Wednesday the 23d of September,

ALL the personal estate of JOHN KERR, jun. late of Prince George parish, deceased; consisting of his household furniture, a few carpenter's tools, and a stock of horses. All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment; and those having demands thereon, to make them known by the day of sale, to

SAMUEL WRAGG, *Admin'strator.*
George-Town, Aug. 28, 1767.

MR. Elias Dubose, of Lynch's Creek, informs me of a stray'd bay gelding, very much mixed with white hairs on his rump and flanks, with a star and snip in his face, all four feet white, and great part of his hind legs, about thirteen hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder)—(, supposed to be about 9 or 10 years old.

I am also informed by Mr. David Brunson, of Black River, of a brown bay horse, branded on the mounting shoulder with a flower de luce and L in one, on the mounting buttock O as near as can be made out IA.

The owner or owners may prove their property before HENRY CASSELS, J. P.

A Few London made mahogany chairs, tables, drawers, and ladies toilets, and beach chairs: Also red and Port wine in bottles, Philadelphia fecund flour in barrels, and bar iron to be sold by GODFREY & GODSDEN.

GODFREY & GADSDEN,
Will exchange the following goods at the nett Sterling cost, for such goods as they have occasion for at the same rate, viz.

BLUE LINENS,
Scotch plaids,
Girth webb,
Cloth colour'd Belladine sewing silk,
Scarlet gastering,
Platilloes,
Tandem or nuns holland,
Figur'd lawns,
Black silk and cotton gauzes,
white ditto ditto,
Blue thread pavillion do.
Muslin, long lawns,
Shop, sein and sail twine,
Powder flasks,
Leather shot pouches,
Coffin furniture & lacing,
Narrow hoes,
Parnel's hermits,
Pomfret's poems,
Independent Whig,
Plain and gilt Scotch Bibles,
Gilt Morocco leather prayer books,
Large bell lamps for halls and stair cases,
Cut glass candlesticks,
Ditto quart decanters,
Pictures of many kinds,
Broad cloths, chiefly coarse,
Colour'd ribbons,
Black, white and crimson Manchester velvets,
Black, white and colour'd double and single allopeens,
Tabarets and hairbines,
Crow & colour'd poplins
White and colour'd shalloons,
Tammies and durants,
Saddles,
Copper coffee potts and tea kettles,
Camp chasing dishes,
Parrot cages,
Japan'd plate warmers,
Large HL hinges,
Ditto HL ditto with reining joints,
One large scale beam and chains,
Stock locks,
Wool cards,
Carpenters planes,
Bleach'd threads,
Fine brown ditto,
Pewter candle moulds,
Do. measures,
Do. Porter mugs silver fashion'd,
Feathers in bags of 50 lb. and 100 lb. each,
German osnabrugs,
Scotch ditto,
Blue strouds,
One steel grate and fanders,
Large OX cart boxes,
Fowling pieces,
Sorted rubbers,
Engineer bitts,
Pump bitts and spears,
Painted floor cloths,
Do. canvas by the yard,
Mens shoe and channel boots,
Large sad irons.

JONATHAN SARRAZIN,
JEWELLER,

Has just imported in capt. William Coombes, *from London, a large assortment of plate and jewellery, viz.*

PASTE and garnet necklaces, earrings and nigrets, with a variety of jewelled combs, sprigs and hair pins; bracelets from £. 18 to £. 50, some with glasses, loose for miniature pictures; silver and stone shoe, stock, and knee buckles, best London made penknives and scissars, scissar chains and pincushion rims, instrument cases, Morocco pocket books, essence bottles, mens and womens gold, silver and Pinckbeck watches, chains and seals, mens and womens steel chains, a large assortment of trinkets for ladies watches, enamel'd quadrille pooles with pearl fish.——And every article in the jewellery and silversmith's way, may be had at the said shop, at the sign of the *Tea Kettle and Lamp*, at a very low advance. Great regard will be had to those that deal with cash.——Merchants and others who deal considerable with him in the year, for their country friends, may be supplied on the usual terms.—Motto rings and all kinds of jewellery made and mended at said shop, and money given for old plate and jewels.

STRAYED from Charles-Town, the 2nd of July, three horses, viz.

A ROAN, with several brands, not well remembered, one like 53, one like YR in one, with a diamond a-top, and one with a flower de luce; trots and paces.

A GREY, and a BAY, both branded R in one, with a diamond a-top, and are trotters.

They are all chair-horses.—Whoever will deliver them to Mr. Richards at (Rantowle's or) Stono-Bridge, or to the printer hereof, shall receive Forty shillings reward for each.

NOW SELLING,
At EIGHT for ONE, Cash,
By Theodore Gaillard, jun.

A Variety of handsome STRIPE SILKS, from 27*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.* per yard; a neat assortment of BRUSSELS and other LACE; fine plain and flowered LAWNS; CAMBRICKS, damask TEA NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS; a parcel of neat ENGLISH CHINTS; with a few dozens of very neat PAINTINGS on glass.

A LARGE assortment of well chosen ribbons and gauzes, just arrived in the Lloyd Capt. Pococke, from Bristol, to be sold for cost and charges, by

JOHNSTON & SIMPSON.

GUERIN & WILLIAMSON,

HAVING sold their remaining stock of goods to Messrs. George Ancrum, & Co. as they now have declined the business, will be much obliged to those indebted to them, to discharge, or otherwise settle their accompts as soon as possible, the former intending to leave the province in a few months. *Charles-Town, Aug. 10, 1767.*

BOWDEN's
PATENT MACHINE,

FOR draining land, which will raise the water twelve feet by the help of two or four persons, and discharge a constant stream of water, while work'd, equal to the common trunk made use of in dams, which may be removed from one place to another with little difficulty, and will be very convenient for a rice or Indico plantation, and was imported with a view of introducing them as a useful machine for this country, and will therefore be sold at the cost and charges, which amounts to about £. 280. Inquire of the printer.

In the COMMONS HOUSE of ASSEMBLY,
the 14th day of April, 1767.

ORDERED,

THAT public notice be given in the Gazettes, to the constables, who have, or may have, any demands against the public of this province, for conveying malefactors to goal; that they do deliver in, to the public treasurer, at the time they apply for the payment of their fees for the said service, a distinct and particular account of their respective demands, certified by the magistrates by whom the prisoners were committed: And also, that the magistrates do certify the number of computed miles the said constables may respectively travel to Charles-Town, from the place or places from whence the said malefactors were taken and committed.

By order of the house,
THO. FARR, *jun. Clerk.*

STRAYED from the plantation whereon I now live, at Cane Acres, a bay gelding fifteen hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder thus M, his mane trimm'd in a bow, and has a broom tail. Whoever will deliver or give information where he may be had, shall have Five pounds reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

t. f. ROBERT LADSON.

TO BE SOLD, *At publick Vendue,*
At the house of Mr. William Flinn, *in* George Town, *on Tuesday the twenty ninth of September.*

ALL the personal estate of Thomas Lyol Brumby, deceased, consisting of a stock of hogs, a good horse, the hull of a new well built pilot boat, (her dimensions are twenty-seven feet keel straight rabit, eleven feet ten inches beam, five and an half feet hold) a large flatt, a neat clinch-work boat, with a suit of sails, a case of surveyor's pocket instruments, a silver watch, carpenters and plantation tools, &c. &c. Credit will be given to the first day of January 1768, for all sums above twenty pounds, paying interest from the day of sale, and giving approv'd security, and for all sums of and under twenty pounds ready money. The property not to be alter'd until the conditions are complied with.

All persons indebted to the estate are desired to make immediate payment, and the creditors to give in their demands properly attested to

ELIZABETH BRUMBY, *Administratrix.*
George-Town, Sept. 1, 1767.

LONDON, *September* 20, 1766.

I Have appointed Messrs. CARNE & WILSON my Agents, for the sale of my MEDICINES in CAROLINA; and all persons may be supplied wholesale and retale by them.

JOHN HILL.

A List of Dr. Hill's Medicines sold by Messrs. CARNE & WILSON.

1. PECTORAL BALSAM or HONEY, For colds, coughs, and asthmas. A common cold is often cured, and all the bad consequences prevented that might have followed, by a single dose.—These complaints are so common, that no family should be without the medicine.

2. ESSENCE of WATER-DOCK, For the certain cure of the scurvy, and all breakings out. It never once failed in many thousand instances.

3. TINCTURE of CENTAURY, A stomachic bitter, that gives a healthy appetite and sound digestion. A certain cure for all weaknesses and disorders in the stomach.

4. ELIXIR of BARDANA, For the gout and rheumatism. This reestablishes the health after the fits of the gout, shortens such as follow, and eases the pain. For the rheumatism it is a certain cure, and the disease never returns.

5. TINCTURE of SAGE, To lengthen life, and keep off the decays of age; as tremblings, deafness, and all other the weaknesses of an advanced life.

6. TINCTURE of VALERIAN, For disorders of the nerves, low spirits, faintness, headachs, and all kinds of fits.

*** *All these are pleasant, innocent and efficacious medicines, discovered by the author, in the course of his study of plants and so soft, that infants may take any of them in a proper dose.*

Charles-Town: Printed by Peter Timothy, at the oldest Printing-Office, in Broad-Street, next to the General Post-Office; where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this Paper are taken in, all Kinds of useful Blanks sold, and all Sorts of Printing-Work is done with Accuracy and Dispatch.